

THE London Journal

SATURDAY December 9. 1721.

To the Author of the London Journal.

SIR,

Having proved in my last, I think unanswerably, that *Cæsar* was rightly kill'd; I will here inquire, whether *Brutus*, and the other Tyrannicides, did right in killing him? And methinks, if it has been shewn, that he ought to have been slain as an Enemy to every Roman Citizen, and virtuous Man; every Roman Citizen, and every virtuous Man, had a Right to slay him.

But there are in our World too many little and cramp'd Spirits, who will not think out of the vulgar Path, who ever follow the Crowd, and perhaps first struck out by Ignorance, and narrow Minds, which lock'd up in received Opinions, and those their false Mirrors, and as they are misled by strong Prejudices, prevailing Customs, and very often by Corruption and Party-Interest: I shall, on I have Occasion, endeavour to disperse these thick and deceitful Mists from before weak Eyes, and shall consider the present Question, as well as all others that come before me, as they appear in their own Nature, independent on the Quirks of Pedants, and the narrow Jurisdiction of inferior Tribunals: I shall bring them before the great Tribunal of Heaven; and assert the Cause of Liberty and Truth, by Arguments deduced from common Sense, and the common Good of Mankind.

It is generally alledged against *Brutus*, and some of those who join'd with him in this great Action, that they were highly oblig'd by *Cæsar*; which is a strange Objection. How were they oblig'd? He gave *Brutus* a Life, which he could not take from him without Murder; and did a mighty generous Thing in not murdering *Brutus* for defending his Country, animated by his own virtuous Spirit, and the known Laws of Rome! This is the Obligation of a Highwayman, who taking away your Money, which is all he wants, kindly leaves you your Life. Are you oblig'd in Honour, Conscience, or common Sense, to spare the Robber, because he was not a Murderer? Or are you oblig'd not to pursue and take him, and to kill him, if he refuses to submit? In Truth, *Cæsar* was one of the greatest Robbers and Murderers that ever lived; every Man slain in that unjust, bloody and unnatural War, which he wantonly and maliciously made upon his Country, was murder'd: And the World was the mighty Spoil he gain'd by universal Murder and Rapine. He was, in short, a Man so continually wicked, that the strongest Words you can use, and the strongest Instances you can bring, to paint out him and his Actions, will be but faint compar'd to him and his Actions.

As to the Pleas and Favour conferr'd upon *Brutus*, by *Cæsar*, they were not *Cæsar's*, but *Rome's*. He was only *Rome's* Legist. *Cæsar* had no Right to the Publick, nor to dispose of it, or its Emoluments. It was all base-born Usurpation. Besides, when Favour of this, or any kind, withhold a Man from his Duty, they are mischievous Bane and Corruption; and ought to bind no Man, as they were with virtuous Men. And are we for *Brutus*, who was the most virtuous Man upon Earth, understood, and disregarded them. They were only the awful Shackles of a Tyrant, intended

to bind the bold and free Mind of *Brutus* to his Interest: But he, who owed no Allegiance but to the Common-wealth, scorn'd the deceitful Smiles and Generosity of its Oppressor; who was bribing him to be his Slave, with the Gifts and Offices of his Country, to which he himself had no Title, but *Brutus* had every Title. This therefore was a Piece of impudent Civility, which *Brutus* could not but detect, as it was a shameful and melancholy Proof of *Cæsar's* Tyranny, and his own and *Rome's* Villainage. They were hollow and destructive Favour; and it was High Treason to be the Author of them: And was not Death equally due to such High Treason? *Brutus* therefore made the properest Return.

Cæsar had usurp'd the Roman World, and was canonizing it out to his Creatures as became a Tyrant, and paying his personal Creatures with the publick Bounty. As the worst Tyrants must have some Friends; and as the best Men do them the most Credit, and bring them the most Support, if such can be got: *Cæsar* had sense enough to know, that he could never buy *Brutus* too dear, and so paid him great Court. But *Brutus* saw the Tyrant's Design, and his own Shame; and every Civility was a high Provocation. It was, as if a Thief breaking into a House to rob a Lady of her Jewels, spoke thus to her Son; *Sir, pray permit me, or assist me to cut your Mother's Throat and seize her Treasure, and I will generously reward you with your Life, and lend you one or two of her Diamonds to sparkle in as long as I think fit.* Could such a villainous Civility as this engage the Son, especially a virtuous Son, to any Thing but Revenge? And would not the only Way he could take it be the best Way?

Cæsar took from *Brutus* his Liberty, and his legal Title to his Life and Estate; and gave him in Lieu of it a precarious one during his own arbitrary Will and Pleasure. Upon the same Terms, he gave him some mercenary Employments, as Hire for that great good Man's Assistance to support his Tyranny. Could the great and free Soul of *Brutus* brook this? Could *Brutus* be the Instrument or Confederat of lawless Lust? *Brutus* receive Wages from an Oppressor? That great, virtuous and popular *Brutus*, who, if the Common-wealth had subsisted, might from his Reputation, Birth, Abilities, and his excellent Worth, have challeng'd the most honourable and advantageous Offices in it, without owing Thanks to *Cæsar*.

So that the Injuries done by *Cæsar* to *Brutus*, were great, heinous and many; and the Favours none. All the Mercy shewn by *Cæsar* was Art and Affectation, and pure Self-Love. He had found in the Roman People so universal a Detestation of the bloody Measures of *Marius*, *Cinna* and *Sylla*: He saw the whole Empire so reduced and enervated by repeated Proscriptions and Massacres, that he thought it his Interest to establish his new erected Dominion by different Measures; and to reconcile, by a false and hypocritical Show of Clemency, the Minds of Men, yet bleeding with their late and former Wounds, to his Usurpation. That *Cæsar*, the usurping and detestable *Cæsar*, who had slaughter'd Millions, and wantonly made Havock of human Race, had any other sort of Mercy, than the Mercy of Policy and Deceit, will not be perceived by any Man, that knows him and the Roman Story. *Brutus* therefore being the most revered and popular Man in Rome, because the Craft of the Tyrant to make *Brutus* his Friend; it was adding a Stain of Sanctity to a wicked Cause: Whereas the Death of *Brutus*, by *Cæsar*, would have made *Cæsar* odious and dreadful even amongst his own Followers.

But

But it is said, that *Brutus* submitted to *Caesar*, and was bound by his own Act. Here the Allegation is true, but the Conclusion false. Did not *Brutus* submit to *Caesar*, an innocent Man are often forc'd to submit to the Galley, the Wheel and the Gibbet? He submitted as a Man robbed and bound, submits to a House-breaker, who, with a Pistol at his Heart, forces from him a Discovery of his Treasure, and a Promise not to prosecute him. Such Engagements are not only void in themselves, but aggravate the Injury, and become themselves fresh Injuries. By the Law of Nature and Reason, as well as by the positive Institutions of every Country: all Promises, Bonds, or Oaths, extorted by Durety, that is, by unlawful Imprisonments or Menaces, are not obligatory: it is on the contrary, a Crime to fulfil them; because an Acquiescence in the Impositions of lawless Villains, is abetting lawless Villainy.

Besides, it was not in the Power of *Brutus*, to alter his Allegiance, which he had already engaged to the Commonwealth, which had done nothing to forfeit the same. For how lawful forever it is for Subjects to Transfer their Obedience to a Conqueror, in a Foreign War, when the former Civil Power can no longer protect them; or to a new Magistrate made by Consent, when the old had forfeited or resigned; It is ridiculous to suppose they can Transfer it to a Domestic Traitor and Robber, who is under the same Ties of Allegiance with themselves, and by all Acts of Violence, Treason and Usurpation, extorts a Submission from his oppressed Masters and Fellow-Subjects. At least such Allegiance can never be re-engaged, whilst any means in Nature are left to ridd the World of such a Monster.

It is a poor Charge against *Brutus*, that *Caesar* intended him for his Heir and Successor. *Brutus* scorned to succeed a Tyrant: And what more Glorious for *Brutus*, than thus to own that the dangerous and bewitching Prospect of the greatest Power that ever mortal Man possess'd, could not shake the firm and virtuous Heart of *Brutus*, nor corrupt his Integrity? To own that no personal Considerations, even the highest upon Earth, could reconcile him to a Tyrant; and that he preferred the Liberty of the World, to the Empire of the World!

The above Charges therefore against *Brutus*, can hardly come from any but those, who, like the prophane and slavish *Isa*, would sell their Birth-right for a Mess of Pottage; would sacrifice their Duty to their Interest; and, unconcern'd what becomes of the rest of Mankind, would promote Tyranny, if they might but shine in its Trappings. But an honest Mind, a mind great and virtuous, sports and harra all Ambition, but that of doing good to Men, and to all Men; it despises momentary Riches, and ill gotten Power; it enjoys no vicious and hard hearted Pleasures, arising from the Miseries of others: But it withers, and endeavours to procure, impartial, diffusive and universal Happiness to the whole Earth. This is the Character of a great and good mind, and this was the great and sublime Soul of the immortal *Brutus*.

From this mention of the slippery and dangerous Favours of Tyrants; I would just observe as I go along, that to any Man who values Virtue or Liberty, Twenty Pounds a Year in a Free Country, is preferable to the being first Minister to the Great Turk; whose Ministers, by their Station and Allegiance, are oblig'd to be Oppressors, and are often rewarded with the Bow-string for their most faithful Services to their Master, and for Services perhaps perform'd by his Command.

But to return to *Brutus*; he had on his Side, the Law of Self-Preservation, and the Spirit of the Roman Constitution, and of those Laws of Liberty, which had subsisted near Five Hundred Years, but were now destroyed by the Usurper. And during all those long and renowned Ages of Liberty, the destroying of Tyrants was ever accounted Glory and Heroism. And, as every Law of the Commonwealth was against *Caesar*, who was an open Enemy to the Commonwealth, the Commonwealth, and all its Laws, were for *Brutus*, its greatest and best Subject. *Caesar's* Laws were none, and worse than none; but the whole Life and Actions of *Brutus*, were agreeable to the Constitution of his Country.

Suppose *Brutus*, having kill'd *Caesar*, had succeeded him: He could not have been a greater Usurper than *Caesar* was. And yet would he in that Case, have been less sacred and inviolable than *Caesar*? I hope the oppressing of Mankind, is not a less Crime than the killing of their Oppressor.

Our *Brutus* could not have greater Ties of Affection to the Tyrant *Caesar*, who usurp'd Rome, and destroy'd its Liberties; than the elder *Brutus*, had to his own Sons, whom he put to Death, for a Plot to restore the Tyrant *Tarquinius*, a Thousand times more Innocent than *Caesar*: And as to the sudden manner of putting him to Death, *Maximilian* is immortaliz'd for a bold Attempt, to kill by surprise the *Turkish* King *Persius*, who was a foreign Enemy, making unjust War upon Rome, to restore *Tarquinius*: And the like Immortality is bestow'd upon *Judith*, for killing *Holofernes*, demeritally, when it could be done no other Way. Now both these Men

were publick Enemies; but neither of them a publick Traitor: *Caesar* was both; and *dolus an virtus quis in hoste requirit?* Was ever *Aratus* mention'd with Reptach, or does Dr. *Brideaux* mention him with Reptach, for surprizing and expelling *Nicomachus*, Tyrant of *Seigon*? or has he not gain'd deathless Fame by that worthy Action? And how comes the idle Tyrant *Nicomachus* to be less sacred than the great Tyrant *Caesar*, who did Millions of Millions more than *Nicomachus*?

Let us now see what Dr. *Brideaux*, says of *Caesar*. After having told us, that he was excited by Ambition and Malice, that he justly had for the Reward thereof, that Destruction by which he fell; the Dr. adds these Words, "He is said to have slain Eleven hundred and Ninety Two Thousand Men; which proves him to have been a terrible scourge in the Hand of God, for the Punishment of the Wickedness of that Age. And consequently, he is to be regard'd the greatest Pest and Plague, that Mankind had theretofore: But notwithstanding this, his Actions have with many acquired great Glory to his Name: Whereas true Glory is due only to those who benefit, not to those who destroy Mankind."

All this is honestly and justly said; but I cannot reconcile it, to what he has said before, about the Death of that Destroyer. Sure, upon his own Principles, never was true Glory more due to any mortal Man, than to *Brutus*: His Life and Studies were laid out in doing good to Mankind; whereas *Caesar* was indeed the greatest Pest and Plague that Mankind had. For, besides all the Wickedness he did with his own wicked Hands and Counsels, he frustrated all the Purposes, Virtue, and Bravery of the old Romans, in establishing Liberty; and in conquering, polishing, and setting free great part of the barbarous World. All the Battles they fought, were fought for him; all the Blood they spilt, was spilt for him. *Caesar* took all, and over-turned all. Besides, all the numberless and heavy Mischiefs, that the Roman World suffered from succeeding Tyrants, were in a great Measure owing to *Caesar*, who establish'd a Government by Tyrants. He was in this Sense the Author of all the Barbarity, Rapine and Butcheries, brought upon the Empire, by the *Goths*, *Huns*, *Vandals*, and other Barbarians, who easily mallow'd an Empire weaken'd, and already almost destroyed, by the Folly, Madness, Cruelty and Prodigality of the Imperial Tyrants, his Successors.

The Dr. takes Notice, that *Cassius Parmensis*, being the only remaining Tyrannicide, was put to Death, by the Command of *Augustus*. And he observes upon it, that Murder seldom escapes the vindictive Hand of God, and especially the Murder of Princes. All this may be true; and yet, what is all this to *Julius Caesar*? If *Caesar* was a Prince, any Soldier or Murderer that has Force and Villany enough, may be a Prince; and Blood and Wounds and Treason, constitute a Prince. Every Soldier in *Caesar's* Army had as good a Right to the Government of Rome as *Caesar* had. Was his Title like that of a Prince, or the Father of his Country, when he told his Soldiers, according to *Petronius*, and agreeably to what he did afterwards;

—*Ite furantes*

Ite mei comites, & causam dicite ferro.

Judice fortunâ cadat alea: Sumite bellum;

Inter tot fortes, armatus nescis vinci.

Was not this setting up openly Violence and the Sword for a Title? If *Rob Roy* had conquer'd Scotland, with his barbarous highland Host; would he have been a Prince, Prince of Scotland? Was *Cromwell* a Prince? And would *Massinello* and *Jack Straw*, had they succeeded, been Princes?

As to *Caesar's* Facts, they added vastly to his Crimes, and were as he applied them, only a great Capacity to do great Mischief; Curse on his Virtues, they have undone his Country. Besides, there were doubtless many Men in Rome, who had equal Power, and infinitely more Merit. *Brutus* particularly had. The Devil has much greater Abilities than *Caesar* had, and is also a Prince, and a very great Prince, and the Executioner of God's Vengeance too; and the greatest Executioner. And yet are we not expressly commanded to resist him? The Plague is often the Instrument of God's Judgment, are we therefore not to resist the Plague, by proper Diet and Antidotes? The Bite of an Adder may be the Judgment of God; is it therefore a Sin to tread upon the Adder's Head and kill him? Or are Antidotes against all other Plagues lawful; but none lawful against the worst, the most lasting and destructive of all Plagues, the Plague of Tyranny? Or is an Adder less sacred than a Tyrant? And why? I hope God made Adders as well as *Caesar*. A Storm may be a Judgment, must we not therefore discharge a great Gun against it, in order to disperse it? Or pray how comes one sort of the Instruments of God's Judgment, to be more sacred than another? I am sure, God denys Tyrants; and if they are God's Ministers, so are Plagues and Serpents, and so is *Satan* himself.

Brutus was one of the properest Persons to kill *Caesar*; as he was of all the Men in Rome the most reverenced and popular.

His Wisdom, and Virtue and publick Spirit, were known and adored: And the Consent of the Senate and of all good Men, was with them; and none but the profligate Creatures of Power, and those that ambitiously sought it, with their deceiver and hithing Followers, condemn'd it; nor durst even they at first. But *Brutus*, out of his too great Goodness and Generosity, spared *Anthony*, who ought to have accompanied *Cesar*: But while the wild *Anthony* remain'd, the Root of the Evil was not quite pluck'd up. He began a new War upon his Country. The Senate however declar'd for the Tyrannicides, and declar'd *Mark Anthony* a publick Enemy for making War upon *Decimus Brutus*, who was one of them, and sent both the Consuls with an Army against *Anthony*, and in Defence of *Brutus*: And had it not been for the treacherous and ungrateful young *Cesar*, the Commonwealth would have been, in all likelihood, thoroughly established. But this young Traitor, like his Uncle *Julius*, turn'd the Arms of the Commonwealth upon the Commonwealth, and joined with its Enemy *Mark Anthony*, to oppress it.

The terrible Proceedings and bloody Proscriptions that followed this Agreement are well known. Nor is it at all strange, that not one of the Tyrannicides surviv'd the Civil War, or died a natural Death. They were almost all Soldiers and Commanders, and were either mostly slain in Battle, or by the Command of the Conquerors; Their Enemies got the better, and they had no where to fly to. The World was possess'd by the Usurpers. And if *Brutus* and *Cassius* kill'd themselves, rather than fall into their Enemies Hands, and adorn the Triumphs of successful Traitors; several of the Chiefs of the other Party did also kill themselves during the War; particularly *Dolabella*, and many of the Principals of his Party at *Antioch*, when *Cassius* belieg'd them there. Was this also a Judgment?

Brutus and *Cassius* kill'd themselves! And what then? was it not done like *Romans*, like virtuous old *Romans*, thus to prefer Death to Slavery? It was a *Roman* Spirit, and those who possess'd it did as much disdain to be Tyrants, as to submit to Tyranny; a Spirit that scorn'd an ignominious Life, held only at the Mercy of an Usurper; or by flattering his Villainy and abetting his Usurpations; and a Spirit, which those that want it can never admire. Great Souls are not comprehended by Small! It is undoubtedly true, that by the Precepts of Christianity we are not at Liberty to dispose of our own Lives, but are to wait for the Call of Heaven to alleviate or end our Calamities: But the *Romans* had no other Laws to act by but the natural Dictates of uncorrupted Reason? I call upon the great Pretenders to Philosophy and refined Morals, to assign one for Reason, why a *Roman*, why *Brutus* and *Cassius*, should prefer a miserable Life to an honourable Death; should bear Vassalage, Chains, and Tortures of Body or Mind, when all those Evils were to be avoided by doing only that, which by the Course of Nature every Man must soon do? It is better not to be than to be unhappy; and the severest Judgment on the Wicked is, that they shall live for ever, and can never end their Miseries: Much less can it be any Service to Society, to keep alive by Art or Force a melancholy, miserable and useless Member, grown perhaps burdensome too by Age and Infirmities.

In this Light we must view the Actions of the old *Romans*, guided only by Nature, and unrestrict'd from Suicide by any Principles of their Religion. We find, on the contrary, in History, many Examples of the great and magnanimous Heroes of Antiquity, choosing voluntary Death often in the midst of Health, with the greatest Calmness of Mind; sometimes from Satiation of Life and Glory, either when they could gain no more; or apprehending the future Caprices of unconstant Fortune, might fully the past; and oftner still, to avoid submitting to Disgrace and Servitude.

A voluntary Death from such Motives as these, was, among the Ancients, one of the Paths to Immortality; and, under certain Circumstances, none but mean and abject Minds declined it. *Roman* Ladies often chose it. And *Cleopatra*, Queen of *Egypt*, chose a long premeditated Death, rather than be led Captive to *Rome*. And when *Perseus* sent to *P. Emilius*, beseeching him with all Earnestness, that so great a Prince, late Lord of *Macedon*, and good part of *Greece*, might be led, like a Slave, in Chains at his Chariots Wheels, to grace his Triumph; he receiv'd this short Answer, that it was in his own Power to prevent it; thus signifying to him, that he deserved the Disgrace, if he would live to bear it.

Even under the Dispensations of a new Religion which God Almighty condescended personally to teach Mankind, human Nature has prevail'd so far over several Truths, that in Multitudes of Instances a voluntary Death is approved, at least not condemn'd, by almost the greatest part of the World. Men in extreme Pain and Agonies, do often refuse Physick; and the Means of preserving their Lives Days, Weeks and Months longer. Men in lingering and desperate Distempers go uncall'd to mount a Breach in a Siege, or into the midst of the Battle, to meet certain Death. Great Commanders have done

the same when the Day went against them, rather than survive being beaten. Commanders of Ships have blown up themselves and their Ships, rather than be the Prey of the Conqueror. Towns besieged, when they could defend themselves no longer, have first burnt their Towns, and then precipitated themselves desperately amongst their Enemies, to procure and revenge an honourable Death. Even common Malefactors often chuse to dye, rather than discover their Accomplices; and always get Credit by doing so. And the Stories of the *Decij*, of *Colaunt*, of the great *Cato*, and even of *Otho*, and many other of the great Examples of Antiquity, made immortal by this Act of ancient Heroism, are still read with Admiration.

I shall for a Conclusion of this long Paper, give my Readers the Sentiments of the excellent Mr. Cowley, concerning *Brutus* and *Cesar*, in his Ode intitled, *BRUTUS*.

Can we stand by and see
Our Mother robb'd, and bound, and ravish'd be,
Yet not to her Assistance stir,
Plead with the Strength and Beauty of the Ravisher?
Or shall we fear to kill him, if before
The cancell'd Name of Friend be bore?
Ingrateful Brutus do they call?
Ingrateful *Cesar*, who could Rome intral!
An Act more barbarous and unnatural
(In th' exact Ballance of true Virtue tried)
Than his Successor *Nero's* Parricide!

What Mercy could the Tyrant's Life deserve
From him who kill'd himself rather than serve?

What Joy can human Things to us afford,
When we so perish thus by odd Events,
By ill Men and wretched Accidents,
The best Cause, and best Man that ever drew a Sword?

When we see
The false *Octavius* and wild *Anthony*,
God-like *Brutus*, conquer Thee.

I am, S I R,

Your most Humble Servant,
CATO.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE Plague continues to rage in France, with as much Fury as the cold Season will possibly admit of; and they seem to be out of Hopes of any Deliverance at least for this Year.

The Differences are like to be adjusted between the Turks and Venetians; and 'tis hoped, a War on that Side will be entirely prevented.

All Things are quiet in the North, and we have nothing from thence worth troubling our Readers with this Time; but only, that the Conspiracy against the King of Sweden mentioned in our last, is so far discovered, that they are not at all apprehensive of any ill Consequences from it.

LONDON.

ON Thursday Night last, Elizabeth Hall (better known by the Name of Bess among the Shoe Japanners, of which Tribe she was one) was committed to the Gate-house for wounding a Man at the Duke of Chandos's Gate, whom she struck with her Pettin on the Forehead, of which Wound he lies past all Hopes of Recovery.

On Monday last was se'nnight, a Gentleman's Coachman in Red-Lyon-Square, was caught in such an Action as is sufficient to startle humane Nature: So much did the beastly Criminal descend below his Species, as to be found lying with a Brute, and that one of the vilest Kind (a Sow); it seems this happen'd in his Stable near the said Square. The Door was forced open on him, and the Wretch was taken in the Fact, but is since got away.

On Sunday last, their Royal Highnesses received a Letter from the Dutchess Dowager of Orleans, which was accompany'd with a handsome Present of Burgundy and Champagne.

In the late Tryal between his Grace the Duke of Somerset and Sir Harry Peachy, Bart. on the Question, whether the latter had forfeited a Copy-Mold of about Two hundred a Year, by selling some Timber in his Grounds, without the Duke's Leave: It was given in the Negative, and not in the Affirmative, as has been published in another Paper.

Conformable to the Order of a General Court of the Quarterly Sessions held at Hicks's Hall, several Vagabonds and Beggars, who had taken up their Lodging in some of the desolated Houses in Petty-France, had their Quarters lately beat up: Some of which were sent away to the Work-house, and others past away to their last Settlements.

Dr.

Dr. Edward Gee is made Dean of Peterborough; and the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls, have presented Dr. Colnet to the Rectory of St. Lawrence Jewry; and Dr. Crow to the Living of the united Parishes of St. Mary Magdalene, Old Fish-street, and St. Gregorys near St. Pauls.

There having been an Allowance of several Months Pay made to the Executors of such Seamen as have been killed in Engagements, or perished in his Majesty's Service by Sea: Several Widows (whose Husbands were lost in the Royal Anne Gally) were at the Admiralty Office on Friday last, petitioning for that Bounty Money. That Ship will be very soon paid off, the Pay Books being making up.

Dr. Hailey having resigned the Office of Secretary to the Royal Society, Dr. Jurin, a Physician, is chosen in his Room.

Several of the Felons, who found Means to escape from the William and Mary in the Downs, are apprehended, and sent to Maidstone Goal.

On Friday Night last, two Foot-Pads robb'd a Person on Stamford-hill; they took from him his Watch, fifteen Shillings in Money, and his Horse.

There are Advertisements in the Gazette of Saturday last of no less than twenty Robberies, which have been committed within these three Months in the Counties of Middlesex, Essex, and Surry, by a Gang of Highwaymen, who are at present in Newgate. The Places where the Facts were committed, are particularly specify'd, and Notice given where to apply to hear of any Thing that was then lost: So that if any of our Readers have suffer'd by Desperado's lately, we refer them to that Paper.

We hear that in the next State Lottery, there is to be five Blanks to a Prize; that each Blank will be made worth Six Pound; that the Tickets will be at Ten Pounds each, and that the Blanks of the last Lottery, will be taken for Tickets in this at eight Pound.

The Governours of the Bounty of Queen Anne, for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the poor Clergy, have lately agreed to augment fifty three small Livings, each with the Sum of 100 l. which is to be laid out in a Purchase of Lands or Tythes, pursuant to their Rules and Orders. That of the said fifty three Livings, eighteen do not exceed the yearly Value of 10 l. That the remaining thirty five are above the Value of 10 l. and under the Value of 50 l. per Annum: That Six were augmented by Lot, and the other forty seven were augmented in Conjunction with several charitable Benefactors.

The last Letters from Lisbon have brought Advice, that upon the Arrival of Letters from London at that Court, the Affairs of Mr. Wingfield, and another English Merchant, that had been lately seiz'd there, was adjust'd, their Effects restored, and Liberty of Traffick allowed as formerly.

Last Week, one Harris, a Solicitor, was try'd at the King's-Bench Bar, for scandal and conspiracy against the Rev. Mr. Sutton Morgan, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in pretending and endeavouring to charge the said Mr. Morgan with getting one Mrs. Davis, Harris's sister, with Child, and giving her the small Pox, with design to extort from him a considerable Sum of Money: The Conspiracy appear'd plain upon the Evidence given for the King, and that the Child was got by another Person; and likewise by the Confession of Davis her self, now in Carmarthen Goal; upon the Whole he was found guilty of the Indictment, and is to receive Judgment next Term, till which Time he is remanded back to his old Sanctuary the Fleet-Prison.

They have begun to make Interest in most of the Counties in England for the next ensuing Election for Members of Parliament.

In the late Storm, Captain Maddocks of Hull lost his Ship in Yarmouth Roads, but all the Company were saved; and Captain Thomas Bell of the same Place run a shore near Yarmouth, but got off again, with some Damage to his Cargo.

In a second Letter to Mr. Law, published on Saturday last, the Author introduces himself in the following Manner, Sir, As a Duty to your uncommon Merit, I take this Opportunity of congratulating you on your Arrival in the Kingdom of Great Britain, your Native Country; not doubting but by your Residence amongst us, you will do equal Services to this Nation, with those you have done to the Kingdom of France; and particularly that you will ease us of the Burthen of the Remainder of our Cash; and for which I doubt not but you will have the Thanks of many of your Fellow-Subjects.

Some of the Inhabitants of B———gate have arrested the honest Church-Warden, and some of the pretended Vestrymen, alias Parish-Plunderers, for locking them out of the Vestry.

We have an Account that the Don Carlos from Jamaica for Turkey, was plundered in her Passage the 1st of October, by a Pyrate Ship of 20 Guns and 95 Men, of the value of 3000 l. Sterl. in Gold and Silver; the Pyrate kill'd 2 of her

Men and took away the Surgeon, and five Sailors entered themselves voluntarily.

To the Author of the LONDON JOURNAL.

SIR, THE following is a Copy of a Letter from some Highwaymen to a Gentleman, whom they robbed near Hackney, in which Letter was sent back Two Seals; I desire you'll give it place in your next, and you'll much oblige
Your constant Reader and Admirer,

T. H.

SIR, I Enclosed, we send you the two Seals the injur'd Gentlemen have advertized, we are heartily sorry the Advertisement came to our Hands so sooner, if it had we should certainly have complied with the Gentlemen's Requests in other Respects, but now 'tis out of our Power, the Watch being by this Time half Seal over. We think our selves happy, that we were so provident as to reserve the Seals to make some Reparation. I hope the Gentlemen will put a favourable Construction upon our Misfortunes, especially when we tell them, that the late Calamity which has over-spread the whole Nation, has swallow'd up our Fortunes, and driven us to Practises, which by our Births and Educations we were taught to abhor.

We are yours,

POOR ANNUITANTS.

The following Commanders have taken their Leaves of the East India Company, in order to proceed with all Expedition on their Voyages to China, viz. Captain Small, of the Lion, Captain Bodham of the Walpole, Capt. Winter of the Eyles, and Capt. Millner of the Princess Amelia; as also has Capt. Braun of the Godfrey for Borneo. The Townshend, Capt. Worth, and the Caesar, Capt. Mabbot, both for Morocco, are now waiting in the Downs to be joined by the Ships abovementioned.

On Thursday was seen night the Colchester Stage-Coach, with six Passengers, going out of Town, was robbed between 5 and 6 in the Morning by three Highwaymen, near White-Chapel Church, who carry'd off a considerable Booty; the plundered Passengers being obliged to stop at Tom. Jolly's at Stratford, and send for fresh Supplies of Money, &c. to their Friends in Town.

Last Week one of the Keepers of Bridewell at Dartford in Kent, kill'd himself on the Spot, with drinking Geneva, and some of his Infantry have been in the like manner, by drinking the same Liquor in solemn Festival.

A few Days ago in the Evening, one Green the Brewer, in Westminster, a going Home in his Coach, with his Lady, was set upon near Hyde-Park Corner, by four Highwaymen, who robbed him of his Money and Watch, and his Lady of her Jewels, and then rode off.

Some little Time ago, a Person dress'd like a Gentleman, went to a Goldsmith's in Cheap-side, and bought a Diamond Ring and Ear-Rings that came to about Sixty Pounds; he pulled out a Bank Note of a Hundred Pounds to pay for them, and the Goldsmith gave him the Remainder of the Bill in Money; upon which he took Coach and went off; the Bank Note was taken out of the Bristol Mail, but the Goldsmith having paid a valuable Consideration for it, 'tis thought the Loss must fall upon the Bank.

About the same Time a Man went to another Goldsmith's, and bought a Parcel of Plate that came to upwards of Sixty Pounds, and gave a Note of Mr. Mead's, Banker, at Temple-Bar, of a Hundred Pounds, that had been lost several Months and advertized, and took the Remainder in Money, and he went off.

One Day last Week a Porter that ply'd near Chequer-Inn in Holbourn, drank so plentifully of Geneva, with his Wife, that he died upon the Spot, and she is like to follow him; 'tis said that they drank three Pints a piece, in a little more than an Hour.

We hear that all our little Lotteries, or Sales, as they are called, will be forthwith put down, and that the Adviser or Encourager of any of the said Sales or Lotteries shall, if found guilty for the future, be fined five hundred Pounds, (besides the Penalty contained in a former Act of Parliament, which is five hundred Pounds more) suffer twelve Months Imprisonment, and be confin'd aforesaid, till the Fine is paid; that the like Sums are to be forfeited by any Receiver of Contributions towards the said Sales, &c.

'Tis said also the Justices of the Peace will have Power to levy the said Fines, and to imprison Offenders, without the Tediousness of a formal Prosecution by Informations.

Mr. Miller, formerly Steward to Sir Stephen Fox, has lately given the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds for the Benefit of the Charity Children of the Parish of the St. Martin in the Fields; and we hear, that the Parishioners thereof have since made him the Compliment of being one of the Trustees of their Charity School, and a Vestryman of the said Parish.

The

The Right Honourable the Earl Cadogan hath generously rewarded the Officers and Sailors of the Yacht that brought over his Lordship, for their Diligence and Conduct in working the said Vessel during the Storm that overtook them in their Passage.

Casualties. Drowned in the River of Thames at St. Paul at Shadwell 1. Kill'd with a Gun at St. Mary at Illegion 1. Overlaid 1.

Christen'd Males 183. Females 189. In all 372.

Buried Males 191. Females 193. In all 384.

Decreased in the Burials this Week 75.

On Monday last Dr. Wilcox, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, and Dr. Reynolds, Lord Bishop of Bangor, took the Oaths and their Seats in the House of Peers.

They are about building an Exchange at Bristol, for the Use of the Merchants of that City.

We hear the York-Buildings Company have appointed Messieurs Stephen Montague, James Henckell, Thomas Mann, John Linton, Alexander Ross, Pinkye Wilkinson, and Thomas Wilton, to be Managers for Drawing their Lottery, who are to take an Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Trust; and that they cut out the Tickets on Wednesday last, in order to begin Drawing on Monday next.

On Monday last the English Captives that have been redeemed by the late Treaty made with the King of Fez and Morocco, to the Number of above Two Hundred and Sixty Persons, marched in their Moorish Habits in good Order through a great Part of this City to the Cathedral of St. Paul's, to return Thanks to Almighty God for their Redemption from Captivity; on which Occasion the Reverend Mr. William Berryman, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of London, who was also present there, preach'd a suitable Sermon from Psal. lxi. v. 19, 20, 21. Afterwards they went up to St. James's to return Thanks to his Majesty, for interposing in their Behalf; but by Reason of the vast Multitudes of People that crowded to see them, they were forc'd to divide themselves into several Companies, and to take different Ways thither. Upon their Arrival they were let into the Garden behind the Palace, where his Majesty and their Royal Highnesses view'd them. We hear that his Majesty hath order'd Five Hundred Pounds for their Relief, and his Royal Highness Two Hundred and fifty Pounds, and that above One Hundred Pound was collected for them at St. Paul's; and 'tis believ'd that a much greater Sum would have been gather'd, if many charitable Gentlemen and Citizens could have found Access through the prodigious Crowd: However, it is still hop'd that such well disposed Persons will send in their respective Contributions.

On Monday last the Sessions began at Hick's-Hall, where Bills of Indictment were found against Butler Fox, James Wright, and Robert Beabridge for Robberies on the Highway: As also against Mr. Bille for killing Mr. Crofts in the Meuse, Mr. Burton for killing a poor Woman in Long Acre, and against one Atkins a Bailiff for killing another Woman.

A few Days ago died of a Consumption, the Lady of Col. Trampont of the Guards; she had been a celebrated Beauty.

It's reported by the redeemed Captives here, that they left in Fez and Morocco, twelve hundred Slaves of other Nations.

Last Week Brigadier Hardisty cut his Throat, being Lunatick, by the violent Pain of the Gout, at Kensington. This Gentleman's Father, who was Clerk of the Peace for London and Middlesex, died some Years ago lunatick, thro' the same painful Distemper.

Last Week a Maiden Shop-keeper, in Pall-Mall, who sold Stockings, Gloves, &c. and was Tenant to a Smith, who followed his Business in a Cellar of the same House, eloped from her Landlord in deep Arrears for Rent; but to Appearance had left the Stock of her Shop behind her, which gave great Consolation to Vulture, till the several Papers and Parcels which appear'd very bulky, came to be look'd into, when they were found to consist chiefly of Screw and Shavings.

Mr. Herbert, late Page to the Duchess of Portland, is appointed Master of the Horse to the Duke, (to go abroad with him,) in the Room of Mr. Smith, who is made Land Steward at Home, during his Grace's Residence at Jamaica.

It's said, and pretty confidently too, by some People, that Mr. Law will be offered to the Electors of the City of Westminster, for one of their Representatives in the next Parliament; while others say, that all the Votes are bespoke for him in a little Borough in the North; but whether any of these are true Time will show.

A magnificent Coach is now building in Ficochilly for his Grace the Duke of Portland to be sent to Jamaica.

A Bill is expected to pass this present Session for erecting of New Turnpikes upon some of the great Roads in Essex, that stand in great Need of repair.

There are Letters in Town which assure us, that Mr. Knight has taken up his Residence at Padua, in Italy.

Just Capt. Kayser from the Bey of Tunis to his Majesty is very soon expected here, which may be good News for many

unfortunate Gentlemen, who know how to make Advantage of his Protections, as is always the Custom when a Minister comes to reside here from thence.

On Tuesday came on at Hick's-hall the Trial of Archibald Todd, for curting his Majesty, &c. the Council for the King were Mr. Bains, and Mr. Vaine; and for the Defendant Mr. Corbett of Lincoln-Inn; the same lasted several Hours, and the Jury brought him in Not Guilty.

On Sunday last died Sir David Dalrymple, Lord Advocate of Scotland, and Sir Edward Turner, the latter was Member of Parliament for Orford in Suffolk.

The following is a List of the Ships which are to be employ'd under the Command of Sir Charles Wager, viz.

Torbay, Sir Charles Wager, Capt. Nicholas Haddock, 520 Men, 80 Guns. Essex, Captain Christopher O'Brien, 440 Men, 70 Guns. Nassau, Sir George Walton, 440 Men, 70 Guns. Yarmouth, Capt. Charles Strickland, 440 Men, 70 Guns. Ipswich, 440 Men, 70 Guns. Breda, Admiral Hoffer, Capt. Philip Vanbrugh, 440 Men, 70 Guns. Windsor, Capt. Hubbard, 355 Men, 60 Guns. Panther, 280 Men, 50 Guns. York, Capt. Henry Medley, 365 Men, 60 Guns. Worcester, Capt. Robert Man, 280 Men, 50 Guns. Lyme, Lord Vere, 220 Men, 20 Guns. Dursley Galley, Capt. George Purvis, 130 Men, 20 Guns. Bedford Galley, Capt. Trevor, 55 Men. Griffin, Fireship 55 Men. Furnace Bomb Vessel, 30 Men. Thunder, ditto, 40 Men.

Sir Charles Wager will hoist his Flag on board the Torbay, as will Rear Admiral Hoffer his on board the Breda. It is to be observed, that most of these Ships were in Commission before, and lay as Guardships at Chatham, Portsmouth and Plymouth: They will very suddenly be equip'd, and ready for the Sea; but those of deeper Penetration than ordinary think they will hardly proceed on their intended Voyage, it being hop'd, that the Affair they are going upon will be accommodated without it. It is not yet said whether this Armament is design'd; but we hear the Affair of Mr. Wingfield at Lisbon is not so entirely adjusted as the abovementioned Letters have attempted to make us believe.

To the Author of the London Journal.

SIR,

Cambridge.

A N honest and industrious Man within two Miles of this Place, having been twenty five Years laying up a Sum of Money, was about a Month ago robb'd of it. It was given over for lost, and had not been discovered, but from a Paragraph in your Paper of the 18th of November last: The Man you mention in your Journal of that Day, to have been offering a Mare to Sale at Edminton; and who was committed to New-Prison on Suspicion, (having not been able to give a good Account of himself, or how he came by the sixty Guineas, &c. that were found on him) proves to be the Thief. We hear he is at present in New-Gate; but notwithstanding, we hope to have the Company of the said John Sartib, alias Holmes here next Assizes, that the Man may have his Mare again, and the poor Labourer what he has been so long laying up.

I am, S I R, yours, &c.

On Saturday Night last, two Richmond Stage Coaches were robbed near Mortlock by 3 Highwaymen, who strip the Passengers of about sixty Pounds in Money, Watches and Rings, with they got off late with. The Night following, the Foot-Pads were very busy between Illegion and Newington-Green; one Gentleman was wounded in the Shoulder, and obliged to leave his Money behind him; another was fired at by them, but luckily got off. The Road between London and Hampstead was also infested with these Vermin, who were so hungry as not to spare one; for they plunder'd a Butcher's Boy of his AH, which was but a Penny.

On Monday last, a Bricklayer was fin'd ten Marks at Guildhall (which he paid in Court) for laying Rubbish, and making Mortar in the Street, without fencing it in.

Private Letters from Paris tell us, that their Adverses of the 16th past from Avignon, say, that the Plague had rather increased than decreased; that seventeen hundred and eighty Men had dy'd, from the 19th of September to the 10th of November. They add by Letters of the 16th, that the Plague was broke out at a little Village near Marfelles, by the Imprudence of some People, who open'd a Bag of Goods which had receiv'd the Infection; but they say, the Distemper which had got amongst the Cattle, had not as yet proved Mortal.

Amongst the Redeemed Slaves, there was a Black, who had formerly been christen'd and instructed in the Principles of the Protestant Religion; while he was in Slavery, the Moors were very pressing with him to renounce his Faith, by which he might have recovered his Liberty; but he kept steady to the Truth he had receiv'd, and always told them, that as he had embraced the Christian Religion, and was convinced he was right in doing so, neither the Hope of Liberty, nor their Menaces should ever draw him back: for he would both live and die a Protestant. After which his Elders they used him very barbarously.

We

We have the following surprising Story, written from Reading in the County of Berks: A young Woman of that Town being persuaded to go to a Wake in the Neighbourhood, with a young Fellow, he inveigled her to her to find means to detain her, and she prepos'd with Child; however she kept it concealed till she was delivered; it proved a Boy, and she mortified it as soon as it was born; but that which was most monstrous, in order to prevent a Discovery, she attempt'd to cut it, and actually devoured one Leg, and Part of its Thigh, but not being able to go any further, was found out, and is now in Reading Goal.

On Sunday next, will be preached two Charity Sermons at St. Michaels in Coward Lane, that in the Morning by the Reverend Dr. Wierland, Rector of the united Parishes of St. Andrew and St. Paul, and that in the Afternoon by the Reverend Mr. Carter, Rector of St. Martins Outwich.

On Wednesday Morning about seven, a Fire broke out at Mr. O'Dea's, a French Vintner, at the Sign of Bacchus in King-street, St. Anne's but Help coming in, it only burnt the upper Part of the House.

They write from Ireland, that Capt. John Perry (who made up the Breach in the Banks of the River of Thames at Dagenham) is like to be employ'd at Dublin, in Undertakings of great Importance.

The beginning of this Week, several of the Merchants of this City trading to Portugal, countermanded the Order they had given for Manufactures, &c. for Exportation to that Kingdom, on the News of the intended Equipment, under Sir Charles Wager and Admiral Haider.

Committed to Nymphs since our last. Richard Robinson, for stealing Plants and Flower Pots out of a Garden at Kensington.

Sarah Herbert, for stealing a Silver Tankard.

George Baker, for stealing Bedding out of a Ship.

J. Hart, for picking a Pocket of Gold Rings.

Thomas Chilton, for stealing Books.

Edward Morton, for stealing of Clothes, value 51.

About Six Months ago there arrived in this City a Jew from Poland, who was received into the Family of an eminent Jew here, to instruct his Children. He left a Wife in Poland, whom he had married out of a rich Family in that Country, and wrote frequently to her, that he designed to return thither very speedily; but being worse than his Word time after time, she set out from Poland after him, and arrived here not many Days ago, finding means to get an exact Account of his Abode, she soon saw him, and for a Day or Two was received by him and the Family he sojourn'd in with Marks of Respect; but all on a sudden was turned out, and her Husband sent to his Patron's Country House with his Children. In this Condition the applicant to some eminent People, but without any other Effect than ordinary Pity and Compassion, which when she saw, she went and threw her self at the Feet of the Polish Ambassador residing here, who has taken her into his Protection, and will take Measures, it's said, to have Right done her by her unnatural Husband.

Complaint having been made that several of the Workmen belonging to his Majesty's Yards, very often leave their Business after they have answered to their Names, to the great Detriment of the Service, the Commissioners have ordered the Proper Officers to call them over out of the usual Time, and as often as they shall see fit, and to take Notice of those that shall be absent; who are to forfeit, for the first Default, one Day's Pay; for the second, Two, and on the third Default to have their Names laid before the Board.

On Wednesday last was paid the Officers and Men belonging to the African Company's Ship the Sarah Galley.

On Saturday Night last a Sailor having been just paid off, was set on by Foot Pads on Hertsmerebridge; but not being willing so pass tamely with that Money he had work'd so hard for, made Resistance, and was shot dead by the Villains on the Spot.

Last Week was launched at Lime-house, a new Sloop for the South-Sea Company, called, the Assento, which is to proceed with all convenient Expedition with Stores, &c. to their American Factories.

The Prices of Goods at Bear Key as follow:

Wheat 17 s. 6 d. 37 s. per Quarter. Rye 12 s. 10 d. 17 s. Barley 12 s. 10 d. 12 s. Oats 8 s. 10 d. 12 s. Boiling Pease 20 s. 10 d. 24 s. Hog ditto 18 s. 10 d. 21 s. Horse Beans 28 s. 10 d. 32 s. Malt 20 s. 10 d. 22 s. Rape-Seed 10 l. 10 s. 12 s. per Cask. Hops 2 l. 10 s. 3 l. 5 s. per Hundred Oats 14 s. 10 d. 17 s. per Chaldron. Clover-seed Cr. 10 s. 25 s. per Ell. Dried 5 Sails 12 s. 6 d. and 19 s. per Pile.

South-Sea Stock new 97 1/2 Sells 98 7/8 Sells to 97 1/2 Bank 120 l. 10 s. 140 s. half. African 25. Royal Exchange Assurance 7 1/2 s. 9 s. London Assurance 9 s. 10 d. York Buildings 33 s. 10 d. Lottery Annuities 100. 10 l. Prizes 18 l. 6 s. Banks 7 l. 10 s. York Buildings Lottery Tickets, two Payments, 3 l. 8 s. Ditto, all paid, 4 l. 10 s.

A Supplement to the Reports of the Committee of Secrecy: Containing, I. A particular Account of the 575,500 l. South-Sea Stock, commonly call'd the *Publick* Stock, dispos'd of by the late Directors, during the Time that the Propriety of the Company, and the said Stock, were depending in Parliament, in order to facilitate the payment of the said Debt. II. A particular Account of the Exceedings of the House of Commons for regulating the several Loans on South-Sea Stock; namely, An Alphabetical List of how much was lent above the Rate of 540 l. on 100 l. Stock in the First Loan, and how much above 5000 l. to any one Person's How much lent above the Rate of 500 l. on 100 l. Stock in the Second Loan, and how much above 2000 l. to any one Person: How much lent above the Rate of 400 l. on 100 l. Stock in the Third Loan, and how much above 4000 l. to any one Person. III. A particular Account of the Names of such Persons, to whom Loans have been made on South-Sea Stock, who, at the Time when such Loans were made, do not appear by any Books to have transfer'd Stock to the South-Sea Company for Security thereof. To these respective Lists are prefix'd, The several Orders and Resolutions of the Honourable House of Commons, and several Passages out of the Reports of the Committee of Secrecy relating to the same, in order to make the Whole better understood. Printed for A. Moore, near St. Paul's, and sold by J. Pettit at Lock's Head in Peter-coffer Row. Price 2 s. Where may be had, The only Genuine Edition of the several Reports of the Secret Committee, publish'd from their correct Copy. Price 1 s. 6 d.

THE Case of Mr. LAW, truly stated; in Answer to a Pamphlet, intitled, A Letter to Mr. Law. To be sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster. Price 6 d.

This Day is published For the Month of AUGUST; to be continued Monthly, with Variety of curious Tales.

A General Treatise of Husbandry and Gardening. Containing such Observations and Experiments as are New and Useful for the Improvement of Land. With an Account of such extraordinary Inventions, and natural Productions, as may help the Ingenious in their Studies, and promote Universal Learning. By R. Bradley, Fellow of the Royal Society. Revised for J. Fells, at Lock's Head, in Peter-coffer Row; price One Shilling. Where may be had his General Treatise of Husbandry and Gardening for the former Months.

N. B. His Treatise for September is now in the Press, and will speedily be publish'd. If a Gentleman has any Thing to communicate on this Subject he is desired to send it to the Publisher, Postage paid.

Three Practical Essays on Baptism, Confirmation, and Repentance. Containing full Instructions for a Holy Life: With earnest Exhortations, especially to young Persons, drawn from the Considerations of the Severity of the Discipline of the Primitive Church. By Samuel Clarke, D. D. Rector of St. James's, Westminster. Printed for James Knapton at the Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard. Price 1 s. For the Encouragement of the Charitable its 10 s.

This Day is published (very proper to be perus'd at this Time) the Second Edition, of

AN Historical Account of the Plague at Marseilles, giving a particular Relation of all the different Occurrences that happen'd during the Visitation in that City. Publish'd by Authority at Paris, and faithfully translated from the Original French, by T. SOAME, M. D. To which is added, a Letter from Monsieur Pons, Physician of the Faculty of Montpellier, written from Marseilles (while he resided there, by Order of the Regent) to Monsieur de Bon Chevalier, first President of the Court of Aids and Finances of Montpellier; discover'd the Nature and Cause of the Pestilence, its Symptoms, and the Methods, and Remedies used for the Recovery of the Infected. Sold by J. Bellingham, at the Royal Exchange; A. Dodd, without Temple-Bar; J. Fox, in Westminster-hall; Mr. Glanville, at Wapping Wall; and at Lawrence's Coffee-House in Cornhill. Price 1 s. 6 d.

God's terrible Voice in the City. Wherein are set forth, I. The Sound of the Voice. In a Narration of the two late dreadful Judgements of Plague and Fire, intitled upon the City of London; the former in the Year 1603, the latter in the Year 1665. II. The Interpretation of the Voice, discovering, 1. The Cause of these Judgements, in a Catalogue of London's Sins. 2. The Design of these Judgements, with an Exhortation to the Duties God calls for by this terrible Voice. By Thomas Vincent, with a Preface, [giving a brief Account of the Author's remarkable Conduct during the Time of the Plague] by the Reverend Mr. JOHN EVANS. Printed for John Clark, at the Bible and Crown in the Poultry near Chancery. Price bound 1 s. 6 d.

This Day is published, the Second Edition of 1. **A Discourse upon the PLAGUE,** with a preparatory Account of malignant Fevers, in two Parts. Containing, I. An Explanation of the Nature of these Diseases. 2. The Method of Cure. By RICHARD BLACKMORE, Esq. M. D. and Fellow of the College of Physicians. Printed for John Clark, at the Bible and Crown in the Poultry near Chancery: And may also be had of A. Dodd, without Temple-Bar; and J. Fox, in Westminster Hall. Price 1 s. Where may be had, (just publish'd) 2. **A perfect Discovery of the Ecclesiastical Longitude.** By RICHARD COCKS, Barr. Dedicated to the Right Honourable Peterborough. Price 4 d.

This Day is publish'd, **THE Nature of Faith; declar'd in a Sermon on Nov. 5, 1721.** By THOMAS BRADBURY, printed for J. Clark at the Bible and Crown in the Poultry near Chancery; and may also be had of A. Dodd without Temple-Bar, and J. Fox, Westminster-Hall. Price 4 d. At the first of which Places may also be had, (1.) The Christian's Duty and Interest in a Time of publick Danger: A Sermon preach'd Oct. 22, 1721. By the Reverend Daniel Neal, M. A. price 4 d. (2.) Preparation for Death, the best Defence ther against the Plague: Being the Substance of two Sermons at Salters-Hall, 1721. By the Reverend Mr. B. Grolfe, 11th 2d Edition price 6 d. (3.) The Pestilence Abroad, and the Propriety of our Affairs at Home, consider'd and improv'd: In a Sermon preach'd at St. Anne's, March 1. 1721. By the Reverend Mr. John Withers. price 4 d. (4.) Three Sermons preach'd on the Fast-Day, Dec. 16, 1721. By the Rev John Barker, Mr. George Smith, and Mr. John Norman; price 4 d. each.

AN Essay on the Nature, Use, and Abuse of Tea; in a Letter to a Lady, with a philosophical Account of its Operation. Printed for J. Lacy at the Ship between the two Temple-Gates, Fleet-street. Price 1 s. Where may be had also just publish'd,

1. **A select Collection of Novels, in six Vols. Written by the most celebrated Authors in several Languages, and all new Translated from the original, by several eminent Hands.** Price 10 s. 2. **A complete Treatise of the Gravel and Stone,** by N. Robinson, M. D. Price 4 s. 3. **A Compendium of Anatomy.** Translated from the Letters of Dr. Leacanthus Rhinier; adorn'd with Copper Plates. Price 5 s.

At CARPENTERS-HALL, near Little Moor-Gate, London.

IS a continued Sale of all sorts of Household Goods, New and Old, to be sold cheap, with the lowest Price fixed on each Lot; and consists of great choice of very good and fashionable Mourne, Damask, China, Canton and Staff Bedding, from 5 Burg Foot high, Fine Cabinets, Serenets, Tea &c. hardback'd Tea Tables, the best sort Card Tables, very fine large Walnut-tree and Japan Benches, corner Cupboards, writing Desks, and book-cases; Chests of Drawers, easy Chairs, Lounges, Case and matted Chairs, Down and Feather Beds, large glass Sconces; Peer and Chimney Glasses; China Carpen, Tapestry, with silver Clocks; and a large Collection of Pictures; with all sorts of Stuffs in Pieces, fit for Furniture. N. & Attendance is given from Nine in the Morning till six at Night. In a few Days will be publish'd, being now made the most useful Book of the Kind extant: The 5th Edit. with large Additions, of

THE whole Art of Surveying of Land by a new Instrument lately invented, as also by the plain Table, Circumferenter, the Theodolite, &c. &c. by the Chain only; containing plain and easy Directions in several kinds of Measurings, and other Things necessary to be known in a Work of this Nature, in three Books. By William Leybourn, the whole altered and amended, and two entire Books added by the Author long before his death; every Operation, both Geometrical and Arithmetical, being explain'd; with an Appendix added to the whole, consisting of practical Observations on Land Surveying, never before publish'd. By Samuel Cunn. Printed for S. Ball at the Star in Pall-Mall, A Ward at the Kings Arms, both in Little-Britain; and T. Woodward at the Half-Moon against S. Dunstons Church in Fleet-street.

THE York-Building Lottery being to begin drawing on Monday the 15th Instant at Mercer's Hall, Tickets and Shares of Tickets are sold by E. BELL, at the Old Lottery Office, at the Cross Keys and Bible in Cornhill, being appointed Printer to the Lottery, by Order of the Government and Directors, gives Notice, That during the Time of Drawing, an Exact Numerical Book will be kept, where any Person may be satisfied whether their Tickets be drawn Banks or Prizes; likewise a complete Register is kept, where any Person enquiring the Number of their Tickets, shall have an immediate Account from them of their Success, if in Town, or by the very best Post into the Country; at 6d. per Ticket.

BOOKS

THE Library of a Gentleman lately deceas'd, consisting of a very valuable Collection of Books in most Faculties, Sciences and Languages; in which is a large Collection of History of England and other Affairs, several large Paper, most of them well bound, gilt or lettered, with above 50 Volumes of the Classics cum notis var. uniformly bound in red Turkey Leather, and several of the Classics printed by old elegiac, &c. Together with several choice M.S. on Velum, the Figures well drawn and curiously illuminated; a few fine Books very ancient, printed on Velum, the Figures finely illuminated, with several M.S. of Law and History, &c. which will begin to be sold very cheap (the Price mark'd in each Book) at Dan. Browne's, at the Black Swan without Temple-bar, on Monday the 15th of this last Decemr. Catalogues may be had at Mr. Chetwood's in Ruffell-street, Covent-Gard, at Mr. Greaves's in St. James's-street, Mr. Chapman's in Pall-mall; Mr. Stobich's, at Charing-cross; Mr. King's in Westminster-hall; Mr. Milnam's, under Gray's-Inn-Gate, Holborn; Mr. Strahan's, in Cornhill; Mr. Bickers's, at the Chapter Coffee-house, Peter-coller-Road, and at the Place of Sale.

MARKHAM'S ancient infallible Cordial Horse-Balls.

FOR the Publick Good, at 4 s. per Pound, being the best experienced Remedy for any Cough or Cold, giving immediate Relief, by opening all Obstructions in the Lungs, carrying off all stinking Humours, clearing the Lids of Apoplexy by hard Working, or any other Disorders incident to Horfes. This Cordial, which has many Years been successfully practiced, and known to be the best Thing for leaving a fine smooth Coat, and promoting the Growth of the Horses, and it fills them (tho' of long Continuance) proves an effectual Cure; it purifies the Blood, eradicates and destroys all Worms; and in a short Time will cause the least Horse to thrive and grow fat. N. B. These Cordial Horse-Balls will keep good for many Years, and are proper to be given at all Seasons, especially Spring and Fall, in order to keep their Bodies from those Humours they are then so subject to. Truly prepared and sold by G. Markham, at the Stone Stars under St. Dunstons Church in Fleet-street, in London. To prevent Counterfeits, the Markham's Arms are in the printed Directions.

AT Mrs. Pratt's in Change-Court, over against Durham-yard in the Strand, a Sale of Plate at Six-pence per Tichet, being in a great Forwardness, will certainly begin drawing on Thursday the 15th Day of this Instant Decemr. In the mean time, the remaining Tickets may be had at the Place of auction, and at Mr. Bayleys Goldsmith at the Golden Ball in Porticoes-Chapelle; at Mr. Johnson, G. Aldrich, at the Cup and Ring over against Crispin's Coffee-house; at Mr. Cliffield, in Southwark in Crofton in Surrey; at Mr. Poole at the Fox and Goose at Waddes near Crofton. The first Parcel being a Silver Dish twenty Guineas; two Silver Punch Bowls; one in a parcel at four or five Guineas each; one pair of Candlesticks; one pair of Silver Footstools; a Silver Basin; four Guineas; and a Silver Taper Stand, Silver Cups, Tea-Pots, Coffee-pots, Chafers, Saucepans, salvers, Porcelains, Plate Cans, Tobacco Pipes, Small Boxes, Salters and Silver Spoons, and every Thing very good, which will be sold by the Proprietor at large. Given at the Place above-mentioned. There being but Five to One.

BEST Bohea-Tea at 9 s. 6d. Green at 8 s. 6d. Have been sold the best in England at 8 s. Old Spot at 4 s. 6d. the best than French at that Price; Chocolate at 1 s. 2d. with Sugar at 1 s. 4d. Green Water at 6 s. 6d. Sold at Adams Coffee-House, the Corner of Rother-lane, Red-Lyon-street.

1st Mrs. RICHARDSON at her House at the White Partridge near the New Church in the Strand, over against Strand-bridge.

Wherever she advertised to draw her Sale of Plate the 7th of Decemr. but the Things taking so long Time than she thought for in getting ready, she will begin on Thursday Decemr. the twenty fifth which will fall: The first Parcel of Plate 750 Pounds, the two next parcels of Plate 500 Pounds each, and so on in Proportion. The few remaining Tickets are to be disposed of at the Place above-mentioned; at a Penny per Ticket towards drawing; Chafers, and the rest of the same Ticket, besides it will be free by the Proprietor to give a drink. Tickets to be had at Mr. Ginn's, R. Bickers, at his Royal Highness's Palace Gate, Leicester-fields, and at Mr. Shummers, near Door to the White Horse in Hammer-street, Long Acre; and at Mr. John Baskley, at the Three Crown Tavern in the Strand; and at Mr. Richard Ware, Mathematical Instrument Maker, three Doors below the Coffee-house in Snow-hill.

AT Mrs. CRESSETS, at the Two Golden Sugar Loaves at Charing-Cross, is to be sold the true Bristol Waters from the Hot Well, approved by Physicians, brought fresh twice every Week. Sent from Bristol by Messrs. John Batters and Wm. Bishop, Masters of the Well Spew Waters. And all other Mineral Waters are sold at the same Place, being as fresh as any Town.

The most Fam'd

Cephalick and Pulmonick Spices, (that hath judic'd so much Reputation amongst Gentlemen of the first Rank, and others, since have taken it for their 20 or 30 Years last past; from the Time it was first published, since we need to say no more in its praise.) A kind of which mix'd with your Tobacco and smok'd, wonderfully cures the Head and Nerves, takes away Pain and Swell in the Head, cures the Thickness of Humors, prevents and helps Apoplexy, Falling-Sickness, Vertiges, is a most excellent Remedy for Catarrhs, Affluents, swelling Coughs, and all Disturbances of Rheum or Humors upon the Eyes, Throat, Throat, and Lungs; it admirably strengthens the Heart, and preserves them from Constriction; and for clearing away the Cause of Rheumatism, and preventing and restoring the use of the Gout, proves a greater Remedy than most are aware of. It is of a fine fragrant Scent, and founds so delightfully that it is admired by all People, many Gentlemen inquiring it only for the Scent of its Scent. Price 1 s. 6d. 2^d Paper, (imagining four Ounces, which is enough to mix with a Pound of Tobacco.) Prepared and sold only by Mr. Spooner, next Door to the Black-Hill in Leaden-Hall, Grocers's Fields, near White-Chapel, London.

N^o 45. A Gentleman, formerly a Captain of Horse, now living near Queen Square, Westminster, was 20 Years troubled with the Stone and Gravel, but for the last 8 Years in a more violent manner. After the Trial of a great many Medicines without effect, he apply'd himself to JOHN MOORE Apothecary, at the Pellic and Hammer in Abchurch-Lane near Lombard Street, London, who has effectually cured him of both the Stone and Gravel, that he has for some considerable Time, and now remains free from both entirely, only taking some Medicines now and then, by way of Prevention. Any Person applying to the said John Moore, will be directed to the Gentleman's House, who will tell the Truth of this Adventure.

To the Nobility, Gentry, and all Owners of Mills, The Projection of a Paper-Mill, to work by a horozantile Water-Wheel, by ROBERT HARRIS.

HAVING serv'd the Government by Sea and Land many Years, as Occasion required, and being desirous to conjoin to the latter Part of my Days; for that End, I have gather'd some light on most Kingdoms and Countries, whither I have travel'd, and by observing the different Methods of working their Mills, I have projected a Paper-Mill, to work by a horozantile Water-Wheel, that shall work twelve or four and twenty Motars more or less, as is required, with less Water than I find with working four, and every Motar discharge as much Work, which would be great Services to those that have but small Streams, and faced up his Mill very often for Want of Water; and I am certain, it would be of universal Services to the whole Nation in all our Mills, in saving that vast Timber which are made use of; this requiring not above the one half, the thickness that is used in this Wheel but four such a thick, and strong enough to carry the strongest Work in the Kingdom; besides the final Repairs this will want to what the other is always wanting, by reason of its throwing up the Water, which sets all Timbers and Foundations where they work; this being subject to no such Thing by reason of its working beneath all, with as much dispatch in Business, and Pleasantry, and little Trouble as can be desired (and if God permit) I doubt not the Performance to the great Satisfaction. Enquire for me at Mrs. Richardson's at the White Partridge, near the New Church in the Strand.

MR. ELKIN'S and Mr. SMITH'S SALE of Houses.

As will certainly begin drawing the 15th Day of Decemr. against which Time all Persons concerned are desired to pay in their Contributions in Money, otherwise they will be excluded the Benefit of the Sale: The Houses are Leasehold, and situated in Lancashire-Court near Hammer Square, there are 40 Years to come; the first House is valued at 250 l. the second and third Houses at 200 l. each, and the fourth valued at 225 l. all very well furnished, neatly wainscoted and inhabited. The several Pieces of Plate to be disposed of in this Sale, amount to 1350 l. the Particulars whereof may be seen in the printed Catalogue; to be had gratis at the respective Places under-mentioned. Note, The Whole Number of the Receipts are 1078, which is Four to One near. All Persons concerned in this Sale are to take printed Receipts, and pay for each 5 s. Such Receipts will entitle the Recr or Recrs to such House or Houses, Pieces or Parcel of Plate as shall happen to be theirs in the Sale. Note also, That the few Receipts, not yet dispos'd of, may be had at Seager's Coffee-house: the Hay-Market St. James's, Mr. Elkin's and Mr. Smith's in Lancashire Court afore-said, the Exchequer Coffee-house in the Old Jury, Mr. Townshend, at the Dog in St. James's Market, Mr. Cornhill at the Ship in James-street, Covent-Garden, Mr. Mead, at the Coffee House, King-street, Old-n-square, Mr. Croucher, at the George in Long-Acre, Mr. Rutter, at the King's Head, Middle-row, Holborn, Mr. Page, at the Child's Coat, St. James's Hay-market, Mr. House, at the Duke of Marlborough on Horseback in Westminster, Mr. Rowlands, at the Bull-head in Old Brentford, Mr. Brook's at the Sun Tavern in Great P. ulsey-street, near Golden-square, Mr. Palmer's at the Rose Tavern in Conduit-street, Mr. Phipps's at the Nag's Head, Southwark, Mr. Richard Seale's at the Crown in Fother Lane; and at Ben's Coffee-house in New Bond-street, near Hammer Square afore-said, where the Sale is to be drawn, and good Security given if required.

AN infallible Cure for the KING'S-EVIL, in all its most dreadful Circumstances, by an admirable Elixary, which infallibly and quickly cures that Distemper in Old or Young, though never so bad, and of many Years standing. It admirably cures any Swelling of the Eyes, and all Sores, Ulcers, or Fistula's in any Part of the Body to heal speedily; and all Swellings of the Glandules, or Kernels, to vanish as if by Incantation: It effectually purifies the Blood and Livers, corrects their Stagnation, strikes at the very first principle or cause of the Evil, perfectly destroys its Root and Branch, and entirely compleats the Cure, so as never to return again, without the least Effort, Trouble or Consequence, and with such Success, so firm, and in such a miraculous Manner, that one would almost think it was done by immediate Divine Assistance: In a Thousand Experiments, it has not been once known to fail. It is to be had only by the Author's appointment of the Gentleman at the Two Blue Posts in Haydon-yard in the Minchins at 3 s. 6d. Cask'd up with Directions.

The valuable Cordial and Strengthen of the Reins.

Being a most noble Specick of Minerals, which brings every Urinary by the Urine, all Kinds of secret Humors, a flowing the Reins of all Foundries, Fifth, Stone or Gravel, that either obstruct the free Pa. age of the Urine, causes Stagnation of it, or too frequent Occasion or make it Strangury, Ulcers, &c. tho' of the longest Date. These Ablasses are brought by Bores and Wounds in the Back, Thighs, Shin, Flank, it's made flying about, or Asper setting at the Bottom of the Urine, to strong Urine, but that which together with Ulcers (the chief Cause being from Foundries of the Reins, the sometimes Wounds only) nothing is more common after ill Cures. It not only cleanses, but also after a peculiar Manner, most powerfully strengthens the Reins, recovers their lost Tons, and brings all those Parts and Passages in their right Order, in hot Senses. Price Half a Guinea a Bottle, with Directions sealed up, which is generally enough to cure any one Person. To be had only at Mr. Lockton's Taphop, at the Griffin, the Corner of Bucklers-Bury, in the Poultry. The

